

If the underlying data or the layout of the pivot table changes, then you must take into account that the sales value for Hans in the Sailing category might appear in a different cell. Your formula still references the cell C6 and therefore uses a wrong value. The correct value is in a different location. For example, in Figure 291, the location is now C7.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Filter				
2					
3	Sum - Sales Value	Category			
4	Employee	Golf	Sailing	Tennis	Total Result
5	Brigitte	\$26,961	\$24,422	\$17,721	\$69,104
6	Fritz	\$46,839	\$19,976	\$38,638	\$105,453
7	Hans	\$17,941	\$14,060	\$30,467	\$62,468
8	Kurt	\$28,346	\$20,814	\$27,675	\$76,835
9	Ute	\$36,127	\$30,580	\$28,198	\$94,905
10	Total Result	\$156,214	\$109,852	\$142,699	\$408,765
11					
12			\$39,952		

Figure 291: The value that you really want to use can be found now in a different location

The solution: Function GETPIVOTDATA()

Use the function GETPIVOTDATA() to have a reference to a value inside the pivot table by using the specific identifying categories for this value. This function can be used with formulas in Calc if you want to reuse the results from the pivot table elsewhere in your spreadsheet.

Syntax

The syntax has two variations:

```
GETPIVOTDATA(Target Field; Pivot Table[; Field 1; Item 1][; ...
[Field 126; Item 126]])
```

or

```
GETPIVOTDATA(Pivot Table; Constraints)
```

The square brackets in the first variation surround optional arguments.

First syntax variation

The **Target Field** specifies which data field of the pivot table is used within the function. If your pivot table has only one data field, this entry is ignored, but you *must* enter it anyway.

If your pivot table has more than one data field, then you have to enter the field name from the underlying data source (for example "Sales Value") or the field name of the data field itself (for example "Sum – Sales Value").

The argument **Pivot Table** specifies the pivot table that you want to use. It is possible that your document contains more than one pivot table. Enter here a cell reference that is inside the area of your pivot table. It might be a good idea to always use the upper left corner cell of your pivot table, so that you can be sure that the cell will always be within your pivot table, even if the layout changes.

Example: `GETPIVOTDATA("Sales Value",A1)`

If you enter only the first two arguments, then the function returns the *total* result of the pivot table ("Sum – Sales Value" entered as the field, will return a value of 408,765).

You can add more arguments as pairs with **Field name** and **Element** to retrieve specific partial sums. In the example in Figure 292, where we want to get the partial sum of Hans for Sailing, the formula in cell C12 would look like this: